Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORAL S.

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jan12:4y

Poetry.

THE OLD STORY.

Come sit by me Katy, and tell me
Of what he was talking last night,
When you stood at the gate till the moonbeams
Had quenched all the stars with their light!

Come back with cheeks glowing crimson,
And with eyelashes glittering with tears,
And a smile which, half sad, half triumphant,
Still over your sad mouth appears.

Did he talk of the beauty of Summer?
Or praise the wild rose's perfume?
Or speak of the arbors so rustic,
Where woodbine and Jessamine bloom!

"He told you a story!" Oh, did he?
Well Katy dear, tell it to me.
"You've almost forgot it?" Already!
How very much flattered he'd be!

You say you "think I may guess it!"
Yes Katy the story I know;
'Tis the old tale, yet a sweet one;
I'm certain that you found it so.

'Twas new in the first days of Adam,
When wandering through Eden's fair bowers,
In Eve's little ear it was whispered,
While she, blushing, played with the flowers.

Your're blushing too; what is the matter?
Why, what are you crying about?
Your grandfather told your grandmother
The very same story, no doubt.

Just three little words tell the story—
What thousands of hearts they have thrilled!
How many with joy they have gladdened!
How many with sorrow have filled!

These three little words are: *"I love you!"*
You see tis the very same tale
That you heard last night by the woodbines,
Beneath the moon's silvery veil.

Don't say I know nothing about it—
You know very well it is true;
But, Katy my dear, did you tell him
The same story that he told you?

ECHOES.

Still the angel stars are shining,
Still the rippling waters flow,
But the angel voice is silent
That I heard here long ago.
Hark! the echoes murmur low
Long ago!

Still the wood is dim and lonely,
Still the plashing fountains play,
But the past and all its beauty,
Whither has it fled away?
Hark! the mournful echoes say
Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth—
Now, indeed, her song is pain—
Visions of my happy hours,
Do I call and call in vain?
Hark! the echoes cry again
All in vain!

Cease, O echoes, mournful echoes!
Once I loved your voices well;
Now my heart is sick and weary,
Days of old, a long farewell!
Hark! the echoes sad and dreary
Cry farewell, farewell!

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President's Message.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 19, 1866.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure. I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion in the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the stringent desire to secure to the Freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom, and their property, and their entire independence and equality and in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my judgment, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate, is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department, and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill, in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees where discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice, in those eleven States. The bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining their civil rights and immunities, which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of military judge, may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must by the very nature of man be attended by acts of caprice; injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under the bill are to take place without the intervention of jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by these numerous agents, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe, no previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a courtmartial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there is no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of our forefathers established as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President in time of peace, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered or is returning to a State of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If, passing from general consideration, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence, as an auxillary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not therefore able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which are effected for the protection of freedmen and refugees, during the actual continuation of hostilities, and of African servitude, will now, in time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necesity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refuges and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expences to be defrayed from the Treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools, for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the Union, but has left their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the states, of communities, or private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling day by day for their subsistence. A system for the support of intelligent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authority of the Constitution nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than another. Pending the war, manrefugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that, on becoming free, they should be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronoge, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau as now established, for the year 1866 amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of an agent in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so as to give effect to their jurisdiction; troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large force would become necessary; large appropriations would therefore be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, general retrenchments.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no persons shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There are still further objections to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is intended to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation, while to those among whom he lives, it will be a source of constant apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedmen should be protected, by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States, and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competion for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity, or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode and if, therefore he does not find in one community or state a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, influenced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain its borders all the labor that is needed for the developments of its resources. The laws that regulate and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the labor will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and they will soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode; of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will by their own efforts establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection, the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees; and such a system would certainly tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive as would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of a numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation, that every State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of the bill, there was no Senator or Representative from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have Representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment there could be no objection ureed that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without a murmur, when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded, those who where most faithful during the war, not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in the rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established at State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they by their own act have amended their constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for should not fully enjoy all her Constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at present represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgression of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress, with regard to the qualification of members but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when however, insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious, its people may have been it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under the existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration. the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent stitutional relations to the country they may think they have cause to become a unit in feelings and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and irradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment, it is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action have already been fully restord, and are to be deemed to be entitled to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored in the the several States and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will with the aid of the military in cases of insufficiency of the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, and to overcome obstruction to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country, will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

Was a leading politician and statesman, who held power for a period of twenty-one years after the accession of the House of Hanover. He was born in 1676, and was educated at Cambridge university. He entered upon public life at an early age, and having attached himself to the Whig party, he became Secretary of War in 1708, during the reign of Queen Anne. On the accession of the Tory party to power he was removed, and impeached, according to the customs of the time, by the dominant party. He was expelled by the House of Commons, but the event rather increased his standing and popularity. On the accession of George the First, he entered the Cabinet as Paymaster General. He was appointed First Lord of the Treasury during the rebellion of 1715. In 1717 he was forced to resign, owing to political intrigues, but re-entered the Cabinet in 1720, as Paymaster General. The year following, in accordance with the popular vote, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, as the fittest person to repair the losses by the South Sea bubble. He was retained in office by George the Second. In 1742 he was forced to resign in consequence of the unsuccessful prosecution of the unjust Spanish War. in which he engaged reluctantly in compliance with the popular demand. Sir Robert Walpole was one of the most dexterous party leaders that ever appeared in the House of Commons. He was a man of sound common sense, rather than of genius. To him belongs the credit of having organized the administration and finances of England, very nearly on the bases on which they now rest. He pursued inflexibly a peace policy, believing that that course was the most conducive to the interests of England. In this view he was undoubtedly correct. England required repose after the exciting and exhausting wars of William Third and Queen Anne. He devoted great attention to the development of the manufacturing and commercial interests of England, and the promotion of her internal resources. He died in 1745.

The character of Sir Robert Walpole has suffered in popular estimation from the charges of corruption. But historians now agree in at least partially exonerating him. To him is attributed the saying that "Every man had his own price." But Walpole, however he may have bribed others, was incorruptible by money, and the greatest fault that can be attributed to him is an uncontrollable desire for office. His administration certainly promoted the prosperity of England.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age none heavier, for it never melts.

WHEN is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is a drift.

FREE TRADE.

We regard Free Trade to be the curse of any country mainly devoted to agriculture; hence no nation in the world would suffer so much as the United States with all our wants so immense and varied, under such a system. Of two countries which trade freely with each other, that which sells the products of her own manufacture, gains, becoms powerful, and governs; while the other, which exports agricultural products only, loses, suffers, and obeys. This law of economy is universal and inexorable. The statesmanship of England has been wisely guided by it it for over one hundred years, and the prices of the commodities of the world are fixed by England, and the whole world pays debts in London. I defiance of this law, the advocates of British Free Trade assigned to outpost duty in the United States argue to Americans that they will grow rich by confining themselves to cultivating the soil, and exchanging food in England for Iron, Cloth, Steel and hardware, The farmers in Illinois and Iowa who sit at fires made of corn, bitterly feel that this is a wicked lie. The establishment in their neighborhood of even the smallest frctory, demonstrates that this is a lie.

Why, then, should we for a moment listen to the clamors of the foreign merchants and their toadies of New York, backed by the fishy politicians, of doubtful loyalty, in various parts of the country, who demand unrestricted free trade.—We are not radical on this subject. While we may go for protection for the sake of protection, believing it to be the salvation of the country and the sheet anchor of our agriculture, we would have no pet interests, and only go for such a scale of duties as would afford the industry of the United States that measure of protection which, while it would promote both skilled and unskilled labor, would at the same time advance the general prosperity of every other branch and especially the greatest of all branches, that of Agriculture.

Farmers and all others should calmly investigate for themselves, and be slow to adapt the political dogmas of those whose affection for their country and its paramount interests, as exhibited in their lives, is poor an endorsement for the fidelity of their opinions and movements.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How Farmers are Interested in Tariffs.

The New York *Tribune* states that the Cambria Iron works in our State, paid in three years for salaries, wages and contract work as follows: 1860, $907,028,91. 1864, $1,399,890.82; 1865, $1,[illegible]55,380,24. Nearly all this money went to laborers and their families, and the direct interest farmers had in it may be inferred from the reply of the Superintendent of the works to the interrogatories of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. He said:

"The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually about 2,000 head of beef cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4,000 head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, &c., are brought from Pittsburg and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand."

Farming land within two miles of the works is worth from $150 to $300 per acre, without improvements. If these facts do not show how deeply interested our farming classes are in the development of manufactures, we would be puzzled to know what sort of reasoning or evidence would convince them. A sound protective tariff is useful in developing our minerals and staples, in relieving agricultural industry from the pressure of too much competition, in giving farmers a home market for their products, in supplying a useful and ingenious laboring class with employment. in obtaining revenue for the government and reducing taxation, in making us independent of foreign nations for articles indispensable for general use, and in really enlarging our national wealth. When we have fairly established our manufactures, we might prudently consider the subject of low tariffs or no tariffs.

OUR NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.—Capt.—, of the U. S. Navy, was equally distinguished for his eccentricity of manner and for his proficiency in seamanship. On one occasion, during a cruise in the Mediterranean, he so acquitted himself as to induce some English and French officers, who were engaged upon similar service, (cruising) to tender him a complimentary dinner, as an evidence of their appreciation of his professional skill. At the time designated, many were present. Customary courtesies were being exchanged, and international toasts and sentiments were being liberally indulged in, accompanied by corresponding potations when one of the officers of Her Majesty's service, having become somewhat oblivious, remarked, with characteristic brusqueness:

"Captain, I have but one great objection to your countrymen."

"Ah!" naively said the Captain, "what is that?"

"Their insatiable desire for the aquisition of territory." Then becoming excited by his subject, he continued—"I am satisfied, Captain, there will be no end to it."

"Oh, yes," quaintly and coolly replied the Captain.

"For God's sake, when?" emphatically inquired the officer.

"When," responded the Captain, preserving his equanimity, "we reach our natural boundaries."

"Will you please to inform me where those may be?" interrogates the English officer sarcastically.

"Where!" said the Captain, assuming an inimitable manner, *"from Texas to the Aurora Borealis!"*

SADNESS.

There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow, and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

In the case of Thomas W. Pierce vs. the United States—a claim of $30,000 on certain of the Floyd acceptances—the Court of Claims has dismissed the petition, on the ground that Floyd had no power to bind the United States by the acceptance in suit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand and Samarcand before they turn back.

THE correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Concord, N. H. says the Democratic managers of that State invited Ex-President Pierce to address them in the parlor of a hotel, the night before their Convention, hoping that his indorsal of the President might give them favor at Washington, but that they did not dare to risk the effect upon the people of the State of having him speak in the Convention.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.—The order emanating from Gen. Grant for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner*, it is said, will not be the only one of a similar character if the present course of Rebel journals is not changed. It is notorious that many journals in the South are as bold and defiant in treasonable utterances as before or during the war. Gen. Grant is determined to put a stop to this firing of the Southern heart.

NASHVILLE AN OIL MART.—The discoveries of petroleum at Burksville, Kentucky, are beginning to have their effect upon the commerce of Nashville. Several consignments of the commodity have made their appearance in that market, and an enterprising Pittsburgh firm is making arrangements to put a boat regularly on the river between Nashville and the newly-discovered oil regions.

A CONTRABAND ON KENTUCKY UNIONISM.—A traveler dining at a hotel, in the interior of Kentucky, not long since, seeing "Union Maringues," on the bill of fare, called for some; when brought he found them striped with secesh colors, red and white. Calling the "culled pusson," waiting on the table, he inquired: "Do you call these red and white things Union? Where is the blue?" "Yah! Yah!" says Sambo, "dem's good 'nuf Union for this place. Ginel Grant did'nt come in here with any of the hard licks to put in the blue; dey ony get scratch a little, make de red and white come; da—ts's so; dem's good 'nuff Union for this yerr place."

SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart. Such a man not only works willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits, and he who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

A QUAKER intending to drink a glass of water, took up a small tumbler of gin. He did not discover his mistake until he got behind the door and swallowed the dose, when he lifted both hands and exclaimed:—"Verily, I have taken unwarily the balm of the world's people. What will Abigail say when she smells my breath?"

FIRESIDE EDUCATION.—The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven into the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are the graduates of the hearth.

A PUNCTUAL man is rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit and when a man has lost that he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

THE Rochester Union says: "The rapids in the Niagara river, directly opposite the Cataract House, are hardly covered by water at the present time, in consequence of an ice-jam having formed above, causing the water to run close to the Canada shore. The like was never known, it is said, in that locality."

THE Kentucky Yeoman now contains in its daily issue more than two columns of gubernatorial proclamations, fifteen in all, offering rewards that amount in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, for the arrest of murderers who are yet at large.

A SPECIAL to the Commercial says: General Lee is in Georgetown, the guest of his former ward, the wife of the Spanish Secretary of Legation.

RELIEVE misfortune quickly. A man is like an egg—the longer he is kept in hot water the harder he is when he is taken out.

WHY is it natural that a young lady, having seven lovers should desire to add another to the list? Because all ladies wish to fasten eight (fascinate.)

QUITE OBVIOUS.—It would never answer for two ill-tempered men to go up in a balloon together, because they would be so likely to fall out on the way.

SWEARING in conversation indicates a perpetual distrust of a person's own reputation, and is an acknowledgment that he thinks his bare word not worthy of credit.

A Philosopher on being asked from whence he received his first lesson in wisdom replied: "From the blind, who never take a step until they have felt the ground before them."

SOCRATES, being silent in company, was requested to join in the conversation. He replied: "What I know would be improper here; and of what would be proper here, I am ignorant."

WHY is it that the moment of popping the question is so terrible to young fellows, that they frequently cannot utter a word? Because, just then, they love the fair one beyond expression.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S youngest scion asserts that the only difference to him whether he goes to school or goes a-fishing, is that in the former case he hates his book, and in the latter he baits his hook.

EVERY young lady is public spirited enough to be willing to have her father's house used as a court house.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MARCH 2, 1866.

THE VETO.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill has been severely commented on by almost the entire Union press, and quite as unanimously praised by the organs of the rebels and copperheads. That the President has the right to veto any bill is not to be denied, but that he should veto this one, the necessity for which was foreshadowed in his message, and the authority for which was authorized in the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, is probably not so much a matter of surprise as regret. It is not a matter of surprise, because he has been for some time courting the favor of those who have never been accused of friendship for the Union, and making intimate friends of Northern men, who, one short year ago, could find no epithet foul and vile enough to express their hatred of him, and of Southerners who still later would have esteemed the power to take his life their highest privilege. It is a matter of regret that he, who a short time ago, wished traitors punished and treason made odious, should now, Tyler-like, betray his friends and his country, and be foremost in casting the brand of discord into the Union ranks and giving encouragement to treason and traitors. It is magnanimous to forgive our fallen and conquered foes, but neither magnanimous nor patriotic to betray one's friends, and joining hands with the enemies of one's country to endeavor to exalt *them* to power. The manner more than the words of the message, is indicative of the spirit in which it was made. The objection to placing too much power and patronage in the hands of the President is a plausible one, but comes with a bad grace from one who is daily exercising more extensive and arbitrary power than the bill proposes to confer, and who has already undertaken to dictate to Congress, it really looks more like an unwillingness to b restricted by law in the exercise of his arbitrary power, than like the genuine modesty that deprecates the assumption of great responsibilities. It is not the spirit of our institutions to place arbitrary power or extraordinary patronage in the hands of any one man. A stern necessity in the hour of national peril, alone, justified some of the acts of President Lincoln. The time of instant and imminent peril is past, and the hour for calm deliberation has come, in which time and opportunity are given for the careful consideration of every step taken in the direction of reconstruction. The President's discussion of the bill, so lacks the candor consistent with a desire to promote harmony, that to the most careless perusal a studied effort to misrepresent plainly appears. It is painfully evident throughout that the President's leading idea is, that he, and not Congress, is the representative of the people and particularly of the rebels, who are excluded from Congress, and that Congress ought to follow his dictation. He very well knew that instead of creating new offices and new patronage, it was only the modification of the bill at present in operation, the necessity for which, not only Gens. Howard and Shurz, but also Gen. Grant, have acknowledged. He knew that it did not propose to feed and care for the whole four millions of Freedmen nor for the hundredth part of them; he knew that nearly as many whites as blacks were relieved and provided for by it. He knew that it did not propose to establish permanent eleemosynary institutions, but only to relieve destitution, until employment and a means of subsistence could be provided for both white and black and until regular government, could be established to protect them from the persecution of the rebel soldiery. He knew that the bill was made like other acts of Congress providing for transient circumstances, and could and would be repealed whenever it could be dispensed with. Yet he ignores all these facts and assumes the contrary. He knew that, even with the present bill in operation, thousands of loyal men, white and black, were being daily persecuted and murdered at the South. He also knew that the present bill would expire in May next, and unless it was continued in its present shape or in the proposed modified form, at that time, the loyal men, both white and black, would be left to the tender mercies of the same rebel soldiery, who starved and murdered Union prisoners by thousands, yet he has neither suggested the modification of the new nor the continuation of the old, making it only too evident that he would leave loyal men at the South without any protection whatever. These are the indubitable evidences of his deliberate and determined opposition to the views of the people as made known through more than two thirds of their representatives. It is thus that an accidental President arrogates for himself the privilege of frustrating the efforts of the only loyal party in existence, and strikes hands with rebels and traitors. In another part of our paper will be found the message, with an abstract of Senator Trumbull's able review of it. We commend both to the careful perusal of our readers. Though we have spoken thus plainly of the veto, we can hardly conceive it possible that the President has deliberately determined to go over to the rebels, who have heaped upon him every possible insult and cruelly persecuted himself and family. We are willing and desirous to commend all his acts that we can consistently with our sense of duty, but in the future as in the past, must condemn whatever seems to us amiss.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Nearly a year ago attention was called through the columns of this paper to the unsatisfactory manner in which the county reports were made out. The present one though perhaps an improvement on former ones still possesses some features that are objectionable, the most striking of which is, that it has as usual ignored the indebtedness of the County. Taking the report as it stands, it represents that we have $7,475.46 in the treasury and owe $2000 to John Sill which would leave a balance of $5,475.46 as a surplus. Does any one believe that Bedford county has an excess of $5,475.46 in her treasury after having all her debts paid? If so, they are sadly disappointed. When were the $15,000.00 or $16,000.00, due the State, some six months ago, paid, and where is the record of its payment? It is not paid. Why then is this item of indebtedness not reported? Are the Commissioners and their clerk, in the same predicament as the Poor Directors and their clerk last spring, unable to tell the amount of indebtedness or are they afraid to make a fair statement of the financial condition of the county? When will we get officers who are able and willing to give an intelligible statement of the financial condition of their respective departments?

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Simultaneous with the promulgation of the President's Veto Message returning to the Senate, whence it had originated, the Amendatory Freedmen's Bureau Bill, calls were numerously signed by the leading Copperheads and rebels in the cities of New York and Washington, faintly seconded here and there by some weak-kneed Republicans, whose thirst for office is not exceeded by honest maintainance of principle, for Mass Meetings sustaining the President's policy. It gives us pleasure to know that very few of those, who from the inception of the rebellion, stood firm in maintaining the honor and the dignity of the county, favored these impromptu outbursts of those whose hands are yet red with the blood of martyred freemen. One of these homogeneous meetings as stated above, came off in Washington at which a series of resolutions were passed, in eloquent terms complimenting the President for his fidelity to the laws and the Constitution. Immediately upon the adjournment of the meeting, the affiliated Copperheads and rebels proceeded, *en masse*, to present the cogitations of this delectable crowd to their new found oracle. They had no difficulty in finding the President, and we are sorry to confess that he received them with a decided flow of spirit. And for an hour he entertained them with a vulgar, egotistical harangue after this manner:

"We are having a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man, or woman either, in public or private life who has not always received my attention or my time. Pardon the egotism. They say that man Johnson is a lucky man; that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes luck. It is due to right, and being for the people, that is what constitutes good luck."

This is a fair specimen of the balderdash indulged in by the befogged President on this occasion. Such undignified, derogatory stuff has never before fell from Presidential lips, and we hope for the credit of our Nationality that we may never again be called upon to experience the same humiliation which such discreditable exhibitions of egotism and rant compel us to acknowledge in this instance. It may be a very lucky think for Copperheads and rebels that "Johnson is a lucky man," but for the country, we opine, it is not quite so fortunate. This is the second exhibition which the President has given within the last year, and we hope that it will be the last. The country has had quite enough of this kind of thing, and we feel like appealing from "Philip drunk to Philip sober," firmly believing that the people, who are always calm, will reverse the whole policy of the President.

REPEAL OF THE STATE TAX UPON REAL ESTATE.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes! What a charming subject for copperhead editorials and speeches has been that single word "Taxes!" during the last three or four years. But now they seam likely to lose the benefit so long devised from that inspiring and prolific theme. Though beset on every hand at home and abroad by bitterest enemies the national government in the hands of the Union party carried the war for the Union triumphantly through with as much economy as was ever done in proportion to the gigantic character of the struggle, and in the same year, by promptly disbanding unnecessary armies and curtailing expenses not only stopped the increase but actually began to reduce the national debt. The commission appointed to revise the internal revenue system have reported a bill, which will undoubtly be adopted, Greatly reducing the burdens of the Internal Revenue tax. Close upon this follows the action of our State Legislature of Feb. 14 what an admirable valentine to the tax payers of Pennsylvania; on the recommendation of the State Treasurer repealing the State tax upon Real Estate. Pennsylvania though doing her full share in putting down the rebellion, by the economical administration of her affairs, in the hands of the Union party, has not only paid off a large portion of the State debt, but now finds that by a proper revision of her revenue laws she can dispense with the tax upon real estate that has for years has weighed her down, while under the rule of the now defunct Democracy. What a comment upon the long continued rule of Democracy in Pennsylvania, that in many years of peace our state debt grew and our taxes increased while in a few years, and those years of war and extraordinary expenses, the Republican party has so raised the credit of the State and lightened the burthen's of her people.

Public opinion on the Veto.

From the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Before examining the President's specific objections to the bill, we shall notice his assumption that he is the embodiment of the whole people, while Congress only represents single districts. This is contrary to the whole letter and spirit of our Constitution. The pretension is the more remakable in one whom the people did not elect to the office of President.

Nor can he claim to be the representative of the late rebel States, over Congress, for they did not help to elect him any more than they did Congress. And when he disables the power of Congress because those States are not represented, he disables his own office, for they are not represented in it by their own voice. The legislation which had constitutional power to put down the rebellion, has the same power to settle the terms of peace. To disable one disables the other.

From the Ohio *State Journal*:

But we have no desire to go into all the objections which might be urged to the Message of the President, in detail. It may well cause doubts in the mind of the Executive as to the correctness of his position, when bells are rung and caps thrown up by the party which has, all through the war, given a cowardly sort of aid and comfort to the rebellion, while Union men go about the streets sadly, feeling that the cause for which we have battled with such expenditure of blood and treasure, against open, armed foes in front, and secret, insidious traitors in the rear, is in peril from one of its most cherished and trusted defenders.

From the Chicago *Republican*:

The reasons of the President are those of a man who, finding himself thwarted in his own policy, is determined that, if he cannot have his way, no other branch of the Government shall do so. The bill which has been vetoed provides only such remedial authority as is made necessary by the failure or refusal of the States to afford the means of justice and the means of protection to the vast population now living as social and political outcasts. The Southern States refuse to recognize practically, the freedom of the blacks; Congress has provided tribunals and authority to recognize and enforce that freedom; the whole South, clinging most tenaciously to slavery, are opposed to such tribunals, and the President says the blacks shall not have this national shield from the oppression of their former owners, overseers, and oppressors!

The country will learn with amazement that the President has vetoed an act whose title might justly have been "An act to enforce the bill of rights."

From the New York *Tribune*:

There is not one rebel, from Canada to Brazil inclusive, who is not enraptured by this veto—not a resident of the north who rejoiced over the Union defeats at Bull Run, Gaines's Mill, Groveton, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville or the Chickamauga, who does not bless President Johnson for uttering it. Perhaps, they will continue thus fervent, and perhaps not. Let us patiently observe and remember.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*:

The true friends of Andrew Johnson—those who stood by him when rebels and copperheads alike sought his ruin and defeat—will deeply regret that he should be so radically opposed to a measure which passed both Houses of Congress by a two-third vote, and received the approbation of loyal people north and south. In some of his objections the President is certainly in error, and the conference between him and Congress is so stoical, on some important points, that his veto cannot be sustained by the representatives of the people.

From the Philadelphia *North American*:

On carefully considering the views expressed by President Johnson in his veto message, we see no reason to depart from the position we assumed in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau bill at the time of its passage through Congress. Our great respect for the President, and approval of the general policy governing his administration, impresses us with extreme reluctance to differ from him on measures of so much importance as that which has called forth his veto. If we could, consistently with a sense of duty, agree with him in this case, it would afford us as much pleasure to do so as it now gives us pain to do the reverse.

From the Philadelphia *Press*:

We can best understand our Duties in this solemn emergency by fearlessly stating the Dangers of the Republic. Among these latter may be classed the postponement or defeat of every essential amendment of the National Constitution—the remission to new horrors of the freedmen of the South—the Executive opposition to every bill for the improvement of the District of Columbia, including the political and civil elevation of the resident colored race—the reorganization in every insurgent section of the recent rebels—the expulsion or discouragement of free emigration to the South—a system of wide and merciless proscription of independent and earnest men—the pardon, if not the honorable restoration to their rights, of Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge and the leading traitors; and the resuscitation, by Federal patronage, of the entire Copperhead party. These are the Dangers of the situation; Dangers, however, that may be anticipated and prevented, if we are only bold and fearless in the knowledge and in the discharge of our Imperative Duties. And what are these? *In the first place to sustain those faithful and obedient Representatives in Congress, the organs, as they are, of the loyal millions of the Republic, in their recent almost unanimous votes in favor of universal suffrage, and in favor of the bill just vetoed by the President.*

From the Boston Advertiser.

The grave character of the issue thus suddenly joined between the legislative and executive branches of our government will not escape the attention of our readers. It is an issue which it was worth much serious effort to avoid—not for the interests of party which are temporary and inconsiderable, but for the sake of national interests, which are momentous and eternal. But if it has indeed come we know not how Congress can decline to meet it openly and firmly, relying upon the certain support of the great majority of the American people, in a steadfast adherence to the course marked out alike by self-respect and by the demands of public safety.

From the Chicago Evening *Journal*.

While it must be conceded that there is great force in some of the President's objections, we nevereheless regret exceedingly that he should have deemed it his duty to have withheld his approval from a measure which, notwithstanding its objectionable features, would, as it seems to us, be salutary in its practical effects.

From the *Norristown Herald*.

In communicating his veto, Mr. Johnson has not contented himself with discussing the bill itself, but has unfolded and elaborated his future policy, giving the lie to those professions which secured him the confidence of the great Union party, and his preseut exalted position. He demands of Congress the instant admission of the persons elected as members by the Southern rebels. He demands that these traitors, whose hands are yet red with the blood of the Union and its defenders shall be given equal rights and privileges with the loyal citizens of the land. So far from making his announcement good that "Treason is a crime, and must be punished as such," he intends to elevate its perpetrators and make them stand on the same level with the best and most loyal citizen.

In adopting this policy it is needless to say that the President has not only joined issue with Congress but with the whole Union party of the country. If he has deserted the men who made him what he is, and whose principles he has pretended to support, he must not expect true and loyal men to follow him He will share the fate of Tyler and Fillmore, and sleep in that dishonored company of unfaithful servants, whose names to all future time are by words of scorn and reproach.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

The following pertinent facts, with regard to the colored people, were stated by Congressman Kelley in discussing the suffrage bill for the District of Columuia. We commend them to the attention of those who find fault with the bill.

"Are they in rags and filth and degradation? The tax books of the District will tell you that they pay taxes on $1,250,000 worth of real estate, held within the limits of this District. On one block, on which they pay taxes on fifty odd thousand dollars, there are but two colored freeholder's who have not bought themselves out of slavery. One of them has bought as many as eight persons beside himself, a wife, and seven children. Coming to freedom in manhood, mortgaged for a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars as his own price, he has earned and carried to the Southern robber thousands of dollars, the price extorted for his wife and children, and is now a freeholder in this District.

SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

They maintain, sir, to the infamous disgrace of the American Congress and people, thirty-three day schools, eight of which are maintained exclusively by contributions from colored citizens of the District; the remainder by the contributions, eked out contributions, from the generous people of the North; and every dollar of their million and a quarter dollars of real estate and personal property *is taxed for schools to educate the children of the white people* of the District, the fathers of many of those children having been absent during the war fighting for the Confederacy and against our Constitution and flag. Who shall reproach them with being poor and ignorant, while Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction, in that jurisdiction, has till last year robbed them day by day, and barred the door of the public school against them? Such reproach does not lie in the white man's mouth; at any rate no member of the Democratic party ought to utter it. They take in, as the subscription lists of the two papers show, more than twelve hundred copies each afternoon of the "National Republican," and over thirty-five hundred copies each morning of the "Daily Chronicle."

KENTUCKY.—A loyal man of Kentucky writes to one of the Union representatives from that State, as follows:

"Popular opinion, our courts of justice, and the Legislature, have made, of all the offences in the category, that of being loyal to the Government of the United States the greatest crime. Any other crime may be tolerated; but to be a Union man is odious. We were invited to come forward and peril all we had that was worth living for to aid in putting down the rebellion. Thousands of our best men went into the army of the United States. Others, who were not able to go into the field, gave their means to forward the good cause. The rebellion has succumbed to force; we who survive find ourselves exposed to the vengeance of our State courts, to legislative proscription, and to popular odium; and when we invoke the aid of the National Government to protect its loyal citizens, we are insultingly told that the General Government cannot do anything. That the State government can use their machinery to persecute men for being loyal to the Federal government, without let or hindrance, is a dogma tenaciously adhered to by the politicians of Kentucky, and is acquiesced in by the authorities at Washington.

HE who labors for mankind without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate, February 20th—His Review and Demolition on the Veto Message.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is with deep and profound regret that I rise for the purpose of reviewing somewhat the extraordinary message of the President, returning, with his objections, the bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. It has been my desire that the various Departments of the Government should harmonize in the restoration of the States to their full constitutional relations to the Union. I have sought, and had no other purpose in the part which I have taken in reference to this bill, than to carry out such measures as would protect the loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States, and would, as I suppose, harmonize with the views of the Executive.

He had declared to us, in his message, delivered to us at the commencement of the session, that we shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according exact and equal justice to all men, special privileges to none. The only object or design of the bill was to secure these right to all men, and I am greatly surprised that a bill designed for such a purpose should have been returned by the Executive, with a statement that it is unconstitutional, inconsistent with the actual condition of the country and at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

Having taken somewhat of an active part in the passage of this bill through the Senate, I feel called upon to vindicate myself from having urged upon the consideration of the Senate a bill so unconstitutional, and so at variance with the actual condition of the country as this is now declared to be. What is this? It is an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is not an original measure. It is not a measure establishing a bureau, but is merely amendatory of an act already in existence. Nor is it, as it seems to be supposed by some, materially to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, as it already exists. It is an entire misapprehension to suppose that such is the object of the bill, or that such would be its effects. It does little more than give the sanction of law to what is already being done without any statute or provision.

The Freedmen's Bureau, as I have said, already exists. Courts are held by the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire region of country where that Bureau has any operation. Under the military authority of the United States, laws inconsistent, as is believed with the safety of the Government, or incompatible with military operations, are set aside at this time in all these States. The object of the bill was to continue in existence the Freedmen's Bureau bill, not permanently, no as a permanent institution. All such intent was disavowed during the discussion of the bill. It is true no time is specified in the bil as to when it shall cease to operate; nor is it customary to insert such a clause in any law; but it was declared that the law should operate until otherwise provided by law.

It is known that the Congress of the United States assembles every year, and no one supposes this bill proposed to establish a bureau to be engrafted as a permanent institution of the country. Far from it. No, sir. Is it intended that the bill shall go into the States and control the domestic affairs of these States? Far from it. It is a bill designed simply to provide not for four millions of emancipated slaves, or of refugees, but only for the indigent, for those who are unable to take care of themselves, so that they could become self supporting. In consequence of the war, thousands of Union men were driven from their homes all over the South. Particularly was this the case in Tennessee, where they had been stripped of their property, and women and children had fled destitute from their homes.

They had neither food to eat nor clothing to wear. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies. So also with the freedmen. Congress at an early day passed a law declaring free all slaves who should come within the lines of our armies. They came flying within our lines, without clothing without hats wounded, footsore and distressed Many of them entered our ranks to fight for the cause of the country and others we had clothed and fed. While this war was in progress while these people were flocking around our armies, on the 3d March, 1865, not one year ago the Congress of the United States passed a law to systematize the clothing and feeding of these destitute negroes and place them under the charge of a special department of the military establishmont whose duty it should be to look after them. That was called the Freedmen's Bureau and officers were assigned to the charge of it chiefly from the army.

Since that time the conflict of war has ceased, and there are still upon our hands some of these destitute people who must be provided for: a far less number than would have been upon our hands if no system had been devised for taking care of them for finding them employment and settling them upon tracts of land wherever it may be obtained; and I undertake to say that there has been saved to the Government millions of money by the establishment of the system through which employment has been found for these people and they have been made self supporting who otherwise would have benn entirely dependent upon the bounty of the Government for support.

Since the Freedmeu's Bureau was organized an amendment has been adopted to the Constitution of the United States declaring that slavery shall not exist anywhere within its jurisdiction. By virtue of that enactment hundreds of thousands of slaves have become free in the midst of a hostile population. They have become free without any of this world's goods not owning even the hat upon their heads or the coat upon their backs without any supplies of any kind, or anywhere to obtain the next meal to save them from starvation. Something must be done to take care of these people, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been endeavoring to do that something.

Now, Sir, the Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to a very small compass, as I shall presently show by the official record. And this measure, which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional, as a great public charity, as an institution designed to feed, clothe, take care of and furnish homes for four millions of people, is designed only to find, employment for these destitute, these ignorant, these unprovided for people, who are few compared with the great number of blacks in the whole country, and not simply for the freedmen and for the refugees and before I sit down I will show that more white refugees, in many instances, have received support and support and supplies from the Government through this Freedmen's Bureau thnn blacks have.

The President, in his veto message—and he does not deal with it candidly and fairly, and I have no feeling in what I say but that which shall best promote the peace and happiness of the whole country—says their is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. He says the act which was passed to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and refugees, in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and expressive enough, says the President, for the purpose in view in time of war. Now, sir, when will that act expire? What was it? It provided, in its section, that there is hereby established in the War Department, to continne during the present war of Rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a Bureau for refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the present war of rebellion and for one year thereafter.

Now, sir, when did the war of Rebellion cease? Why, so far as the conflict of arms is concerned, we all admit that the war ceased when the last Rebel army laid down its arms. This was some time in the month of May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered to the Union forces; so that the present Bureau must, by its own limitation, have expired within one year from the time when the war ceased. I do not hold that the consequences of the war are over. I do not understand that peace is restored with all its consequences. We have not yet escaped from the evils inflicted by the war. Peace and harmony are not yet restored, but the war of the Rebellion is over, and this bureau must expire in May next, according to the terms of the act that was passed on the third of March, 1865, and according to the views of the President, as expressed in the veto message. The President says it was thought stringent and expressive enough for the purpose in view in time of war.

Why, sir, what was the condition of the country when that act passed in March, 1865? At that time most of the States where the freedmen were under Rebel control, and the Freedmen's Bureau at that time could only take jurisdiction of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of the army. Throughout most of the Southern States the Bureau was limited in its operation and I desire to ask in all candor and fairness if, when the war progressed, and the slaves of Texas, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Florida, and Georgia, and Virginia and North Carolina were all made free by the Constitutional Amendment—I want to know if it was not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should be so conducted as to embrace the destitute and suffering in these States, as well as the few who had come within our lines when the bill was enacted in 1865? Was there no occasion to extend its operation? and because it was expressive enough for the purpose in time of war, would it follow that it is expressive enough for the purpose in time of peace, when we have jurisdiction of a country very much larger than we would in time of war.?

But, sir, the President says the bill proposes to establish, by act of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen.

Sir, I desire to speak respectfully of the Executive but I would like to know where in that bill is any provision that extends military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen? Sir, the bill contains no such clause. It is a misapprehension of the bill. What does it say? The clause of the bill upon that subject is this:—"The President of the United States, through the War Depertment and the Commissioners, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees and officers of this Bureau in the excreise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to wich this is amendatory." Is not the difference manifest to everybody between a bill that extends military jurisdiction over the officers and employees of the Bureau, and a bill which should extend military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen? Why, sir, this bill makes the Freedmen's Bureau a part of the War Department. It makes its officers and agents amenable to the rules and articles of war, and does not extend military jurisdiction over the whole country where they are? How do they differ from any other portion of the army of the United States?

The army of the United States is governed by rules and articles, wherever it may be whether in Indiana, or in Florida, and all operations in it are a portion of the military establishment, and are subject to the rules and articles of war. But did any body ever suppose that the whole country where they were was under military jurisdiction. If a company of soldiers are stationed at one of the forts in New York harbor, and the officers and soldiers are subject to military jurisdiction was it ever supposed that the people of the State of New York were therefore under military jurisdiction? It is an entire misapprehension of the provisions of the bill. It extends military jurisdiction nowhere. It merely places under military jurisdiction those people belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau, who, nearly all of them, are now under military jurisdiction.

The Commissioner at the head of that bureau is an officer of the army and under military jurisdiction, and I believe every assistant commissioner is an officer of the army, under military jurisdiction. But the bill does authorize the President if he thinks proper, instead of detailing military officers, to appoint civilians: and in case he does appoint civilians, they are to be subject to military jurisdiction and entitled to military protection in performance of duties imposed by this act.

The next objection of the President which Mr. Trumbull noticed was that the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to that of the number of counties and parishes in all the Staes where refugees and freedmen are to be found. He denied that it was necessary to appoint any such numbers, notwithstanding it was provided in the bill that they might be appointed. To appoint such a number, he said, would be an abuse of power intrusted in the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued in reply to the objection that this bill establishes military jurisdiction in civil cases, and denying that it creates any jurisdiction whatever not now existing. The officers of the Bureau were officers of the army of the United States, who were now holding military commissions by the President all over the South. But a short time since, in Georgia, two citizens were arraigned for crime, not before a civil court, by process of civil law, but before a military commission, and he thanked God that these culprits, being found guilty, were sentenced to death and hung by direct approval and authority of the President himself.

Was it, then, unconstitutional to do, by virtue of a law of Congress, what is being done every day without one? He referred to the order issued by order of General Grant, January 12, 1866, to protect persons against civil suits for actions done in pursuance of military authority, and colored persons for offences not punished in the case of white persons in the same manner and degree. He aluded also to the order issued by the Lieut.-General directing copies of newspapers in rebellious States containing expressions of disloyalty to be sent to his head-quarters, and declaring that the persistent publication of such articles could not be tolerated.

By what authority, he would ask, in this time of peace, could we confer this authority on one branch of the army and deny it to another? If the Rebellion is at an end, by what authority does the President suspend the writ of habeas corpus? If the President could not reconcile those unusual acts to the words of the Constitution, why did he exercise it. Would it detract from its authority to give it the sanction of law? He reviewed the objection that the act would establish a permanent rank of public administration, having greatly enlarged powers. He denied that its establishment was permanent or that its powers were enlarged, in fact, in some respects restricted.

He proceeded to show the relative degree of power confided to the two bills, and the misapprehension under which he presumed the President had labored. He wished to refer to the extraordinary suggestion of the President that four millions of former slaves were to be provided for by this bill and to the objection made on the ground of expense. He declared that not a fortieth part of four millions had ever received the aid of the Bureau, and quoted from General Howard's report to show that but 90,000 negroes had been aided, and 57,000 whites, and that the number was constantly decreasing, so that in December last the number was reduced to 17,000. He alluded to the testimony of General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, showing that less than 200 orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes received aid; that in four months the cost of rations was reduced from $95,000 to 5,000 and that of 25,000 persons fed 11,500 were white.

The object of the Bureau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees. It had invariably had this effect, reducing the amount which had been distributed by army commissioners, and actually decreased the expenses which the dictates of humanity in the army had occasioned. In reply to the suggestion of the President that the Freedmen should be protected though the civil power of the Courts, he referred to the enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi, which prohibits the holding or leasing of Lands by freedmen, gives whites in certain cases power over their persons and in other respects infringes their natural rights. He showed that in some localities they were not allowed to hire themselves out without the consent of their former masters, and were restricted in their right to travel and whipped if found away from their homes without a pass..

There was no protection to the freedmen in the courts of the laws of the rebellious States and without this bill they would be despoiled of their rights. He thought it extraordinary that the President, in giving his opinion that the bill was unconstitutional had made no mention of that clause under which its friends especially claimed its authorization, the second clause of the amendment abolishing slavery, and instead of standing in doubt respecting its constitutionally, he felt that he should have failed in his constitutional duty if he had refused to favor it. In considering the last objection, the absence of representation of States affected by its provisions, he held that, if it was valid, Congress had no right to pass a law levying direct taxes upon those States, no right to declare those States inre bellion, orto pass a law to blockade their ports.

THE Washington correspondent of that rebel and Democratic journal, the Richmond *Examiner*, cautiously gives notice that repudiation of the Federal war dept is to be one of the planks of the reconstructed Southern platform. There is no doubt of that and the circumlocution in which it is stated by our Richmond cotemporary is entirely unnecessary. The South is for repudiation as a matter courese, and the Northern Democrats are with them.—*Exchange.*

THE TRAITOR'S TOAST.—The character of those who last night went to serenade the President may be judged by the circumstance that three of the prominent leaders of the crowd walked up to the bar of Willard's Hotel, and with great parade drank the toast: "*The three greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson, and Robert E. Lee.—Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE REVISED TAX BILL.

The new tax bill, as it is drawn by the commission appointed to investigate the internal revenue system, will recommend many changes, of which the following are the most important:

1. An exemption of all incomes below $1000 from the income tax.

2. A reduction of the tax on distilled liquors from $2 to $3 per gallon.

3. A remission of all taxes now levied on wearing apparel.

4. A repeal of all taxes now levied on pig iron $2.40 per ton, coal six cents per ton, and crude petroleum $1 per gallon.

5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on books, magazines, and pamphlets; leaving the present taxes on paper, leather, &c. untouched.

6. A reduction by one-half the duties now levied on home manufactures generally.

7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of enginds, cars carriages, ships, &c.

8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A of the internal revenue act of last session, except those on billiard tables.

9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers, sales of stock from $5 per $1000 to $1 per $1000.

10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

These modifications are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next or at the commencement of the next fiscal year.

State tax on Real Estate Repealed.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the bill releasing the payment of State tax on real estate was finally passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Hereafter all real estate is exempt from taxation for State purposes. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incoporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and the said stock shall be exempt from other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months; and if any such company shall refuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law, from said companies.

SEC. 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of May 15th 1861, entitled, An act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes, *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the Public House of Mrs. Markley, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on *MONDAY*, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb. 16, 1866.-3t

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, on or about the first of August, 1865, a stray BULL, about 2 years old, without any marks. Color, brindled and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. SAM'L CLARK.

Feb. 9, 1866.-3t

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,

feb2:1y

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber living in Monroe township, about one mile south-west of Clearville, on main road leading to Chaneysville, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1866, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, all that valuable real estate situate as aforesaid, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and allowance, between ninety and one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two and a half story Log House, good board Barn, and other out-buildings. This tract is well watered, and contains a fine lot of young fruit trees, enough to supply the wants of a family.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

fe9:ts DANIEL EVANS.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TO

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength o our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.
☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.
☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.
☞ If you want employment, advertise.
☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.
☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.
☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞ Another large stock of Drugs, Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Coal Oil, &c., has been received at J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

☞ Among the new things of the day, we have seen nothing that so perfectly supplies the want so long felt, by every one, particularly the Ladies, as the Patent chimney cleaner, which can be seen at J. L. Lewis' Drug Store. Hurry and secure one.

JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB.—The members of this Club, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Thursday evening, March 8th. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

B. F. MEYERS, Pres't.
H. W. Fisher, Sec'y.

☞ The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath. Rev. Professor Shryock will assist the Pastor. Preparatory services on the Friday and Saturday preceeding at 10½ A. M.

☞ The Republican Union Convention assembles at Harrisburg on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor. It is the solemn duty of that Convention to nominate a candidate who will stand fairly on the Republican platform as indicated by the majority of both branches of Congress. Congress must be fully sustained if we do not desire to lose all the advantages gained by four long years of bloody war.

LOST.—A copy of "Seiss' Last Times," bound in black cloth. Several months ago we lent it to some friend of whom some other friend borrowed it. How many other friends have since borrowed it and passed it to the next we know not. But this we do know, it has never returned. It is in the possession of some one in the town, who will much oblige us by rerurning it to this office or to Dr. C. N. Hickok.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY," for March, opens with a third instalment of "Passages from Hawthorne's Note Books," and continuations of "The Freedman's Story," "Doctor Johns," "The Chimney Corner," and "Griffith Gaunt.' There are, besides, a dozen other papers, including Poetry, Tales, Sketches, &c. The No. as a whole is quite up to the 'Atlantic' standard of excellence. Terms $4 a year.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS," for March, by the same publishers, is also on our table, filled with choice illustrated Stories calculated to interest the younger members of the household. There are no two publications in the country so well calculated to interest and instruct adult and juvenile readers. Copies are for sale by Messrs. Strickland & Bros, at publisher's rates.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for March, contains two illustrated articles, "In and Around Richmond" and "The Burrowers at Home." Both are excellent. Some of the other papers are, the second Life of Washington, The Cumberland. The Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula, What Hope Bell found in her Stocking, Christmas Voyage Across the Atlantic, Grey Jockey &c. Terms $4 per anum.

☞ Some scoundrel or scoundrels have been sending us bogus marriage notices of certain parties in South Woodbury as mere matter of sport. We were thus induced to announce the marriage of Miss Smith several weeks ago and that of Miss Kate Price a week or two later. We are glad to know that the Legislature has now before it a bill inflicting severe penalities for this piece of wicked imposition. In the future we shall publish no marriage notices unless accompanied by a responsible name. The ladies will excuse us we feel satisfied as we were just as badly victimized as they were.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The March number of this magazine is on our table, "The Impending Ruin," a fine and expressive steel engraving, illustrative of a story of the same name, leads off the number. The double colored steel Fashion Plate is a beautiful one, and the dresses are such as ladies of good taste can wear. Then we have engravings of a Carriage dress, Pelerine, Home dress, Child's dress, "Fanchon" Bonnet, &c. &c. The music for this month is the "Richmond Polk." The literary contents are excellent. We may specially note "The Impending Ruin;" A Song by Beatrice Colonna; "Victoria Regina," a story in which the heroine, a beautiful and refined young lady, becoming poor, seeks domestic service and finds her reward in so doing; Poems by Florence Percy and August Bell; "Rachel Dana's Legacy;" "Zillah;" "The Pastor's Wife;" "At Last," by Mrs Bella Z. Spencer; "Marrying an Indian, and How I came to do it," a very well told story; Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c. &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) $16. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

To the People of Bedford County.

Soldier's Monument.

The public mind has for some time been considering the propriety of erecting some suitable memento, in honor of the men, who have given their lives in defense of their country, during the war recently closed.

Some of these have been slain upon the field of battle; some have died in our hospitals from wounds and disease; some have perished in prison, and others have returned to their homes, bearing with them the seeds of disease, contracted amid the exposures of the camp, the prison and the field, and having lived to see peace restored, have died among their kindred; all alike resigning their lives in a common defense of a common country.

Some repose among their own native hills and valleys, the remains of others have not been, and cannot be recovered; but it is proposed to erect upon some suitable spot a monument, upon which, the *name* of every one of Bedford County's heroic dead, shall be inscribed.

Many other counties in the state have commenced the erection of such monuments within their limits, and Bedford County should not be behind hand in so grateful a work.

In the counties having within their limits, our large and wealthy cities, magnificent and costly piles will be erected. In more rural locations, less ostentations but no less appropriate structures will be reared. We of course, can only emulate the latter.

In several of the inland counties, sums have been raised, by subscription, for this purpose, varying from seven thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. Bedford County should make the effort to reach at least the minimum of these.

At a public meeting of the citizens of the county, held on Wednesday evening of Court week. Feb. 14. the undersigned were appointed a central committee for the purpose of undertaking this work.

Executive committees will be appointed in each Borough and Township, to co-operate with the County Committee, in soliciting subscriptions, and collecting statistics relating to the dead, so that not one name may be forgotten.

The friends of the movement, throughout the county and as far as spoken of, there seems to be a universal approval, are of one mind in saying that Five Thousand Dollars, is the least sum that should be appropriated to this object; and from encouragement already received, the Committee feel assured that all that is necessary to ensure success, in so laudable an undertaking, is, to have it brought to the notice of our citizens.

We therefore ask the active and immediate co-operation of the Township and Borough committees (to whom due notice of their appointment will be given) and of all interested in the matter.

We also, respectfully ask of the clergy, that they will read this notice from their pulpits, and recommend the work to their people and aid us by their influence, and personal exertion.

It may be proper here to state, that the Bedford Cemetery Association, have offered to donate to the Monument Committee, as much ground as may be needed for this purpose in one of the most beautiful and valuable locations in the cemetery.

C. N. HICKOK, Chairman.
Rev. T. HEYDEN, Pastor of (St. Thomas) Catholic Church.
Rev. H. HECKERMAN, Pastor German Reformed Church.
Rev. A. R. MILLER, Pastor, M. E. Church.
Rev. R. F. SAMPLE, Presby'n Church.
Rev. A. ESSICK, Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. J. BARROW, Recter St. James Episcopal Church.
Rev. F. BENEDICT.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Attest:
H. NICODEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following are the Executive Committees appointed for the Boroughs and Townships:

BEDFORD BOROUGH.
Hon. S. L Russell, J. R. Durborrow, Esq,
O. E. Shannon, Esq. B. F. Meyers, Esq.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.
A. B. Cramer, Isaac Earnest.

BLOODY RUN BOROUGH.
Lieut. W. P. Barndollar, S. Bender, Esq.

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.
Capt. E. Eichelberger, John G. Figart.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.
Capt. N. C. Evans, George Cessna.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.
John Blair, Esq., Francis Growden.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.
George Horn, Martin Feichtner.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.
Thomas N. Young, John B. Fluck, Esq.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.
William Keyser, Leonard Bittner.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.
Charles Faxon, Esq., Capt. L. B. Waltz.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.
Josiah Miller, Jacob Carpenter.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.
George Amick, Daniel Fletcher.

NAPIER TOWNSHIP.
Capt Geo. S. Mullin, Dr. S. G. Statler.

EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.
Simon Nycum, Esq., D. A. T. Black.

WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.
Daniel Sams, George Baughman,

SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.
John E. Colvin, Jeremiah L. Black.

SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.
Hon. J. G. Hartley, Asa S. Stuckey, Esq.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.
H. Clay Lashly, Hugh Wilson.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.
Henry F. Smith, Morris Walker.

UNION TOWNSHIP.
Samuel Shafer, Adolphus Ake, Esq.

MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.
Daniel Barley, Lieut David F. Keagy.

SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.
J. P. Williams, D. S. Brumbaugh.

Notice is hereby given to each of the above named Township and Borough committees, that blanks and circulars, with accompanying instructions, will be forwarded to them, by mail, within a few days, and the central committee respectfully request, that if such blanks &c, fail to reach them, they will, at once, give notice thereof to the Chairman of the committee.

☞ The Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, of the Schellsburg Circuit, returns his kind thanks for a number of presents which he has received making the handsome aggregate of $70.

☞ Special attention of Merchants and others is invited to the Card, in this issue of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Papers, etc, etc,

SORRY FOR IT. A gentleman, the head of a family, too, (just think of it) refused to purchase for his wife a "Photograph Family Record," when he had an opportunity. To make the matter worse, his wife was anxious for him to get one. He is sorry for his conduct now.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. Abm. Miller. Mr. EPHRAIM B. MILLER, of Harrison tp., to Miss AMANDA J. SWARTZWELTER, of Monroe tp.

At the Lutheran parsonage, in Bedford, on the 22d of Feb., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. JAMES BITTINGER and Miss MARGARET ENGLAND, both of Colerain township, Bedford Co.

On the 21st inst., by J. Brenneman, Esq., Mr. DANIEL B. BURGER to Miss MARY A. DONLAP, both of Woodberry.

On Wednesday the 28th inst., by R. F. Sample, Mr. SCOTT W. HUGHS and Miss ELIZA A. PATTERSON, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

Fort Reno, D. C., February 11th, 1866.

MRS. AGNES, wife of Lieut. Josiah Slick, R. Q. M., 107th U. S. Colored Infantry, died of Small Pox, at her home, in Wilmington N. C., at 12 o'clock A. M., Feb. 8th, aged 16 years, 11 months, 23 days.

After a short but painful disease, one which shut her from the intercourse of loved ones, and separated her from the dearest earthly friend, she fell asleep in Jesus, with that blessed assurance which makes the dying bed "soft as downy pillows are." She left to the bereaved her dying words, which speak peace to the sorrowing heart: "Meet me in Heaven." "I'm going home to die no more."

The officers of the regiment express their sympathy to the bereaved in the following:

HEAD QUARTERS 107 U. S. C. I.

LIEUT. SLICK:—My sympathy is extended to you in your sore affliction. Kind Providence has manifested toward you an unwanted share of sadness, to one to unaccustomed to the sorrows of the world. His ways are mysterious, and we must try and submit to the divine will with patient resignation.

I am Lieut. truly your friend in your sad bereavement. D. M. SELLS, Brt. Col. Com.

BATTERY ROGERS, Va., Feb. 1866.

Lieut. J. Slick: Information of the death of your wife Agnes, was handed me a few moments ago, and need I say, my sympathy is with you in your deep bereavement.

There comes a time in the life of every man when it seems as though his burdens were too heavy for him to bear.

May your Heavenly Father assist you in bearing this burden He has imposed upon you.

We are sympathizingly yours.

E. C. FORD, Maj. 107th U. S. C. I.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, 107th U. S. C. I. Feb. 1866.

My Friend Slick: Last night I heard the painful intelligence that Mrs. Slick had breathed her last. I know of how little avail human sympathy is to you in this hour of your great affliction, but I cannot forbear to offer mine, which is truly heartfelt and sincere. I can do no more.

I have notified the command that your office is closed for the present; and as a slight token of my respect and regard for you, this office will be closed for twenty-four hours, except for the transaction of the most necessary business.

I am my dear friend very truly yours.

ELLIS T. LAMBERTON, Adj't.

Dear S.: Accept our heartfelt sympathies in the great affliction Providence has inflicted upon you. We pray that the Almighty hand may sustain you in your bereavement.

Very sincerely your friends.

Capt. E. H. HATHAWAY and wife.
Co. "F." 107th, U. S. C. I.

BATTERY RODGERS, Va., Feb. 1866.

Lieut. Slick, R. Q. M: My dear sir—I take this opportunity of assuring you of my grief on hearing of the decease of your amiable wife. I feel that you have been greatly afflicted, and your sorrow must be great, but trust that you will put your hope in Him, who has power to alleviate all sorrow, pain and distress. I assure you that you have my sympathies.

Your friend. FRANK P. CLARK, Capt. 107th U. S. C. I.

[Regimental Order.]

HEAD QUARTERS, 107th U. S. C. I.
Fort Reno, D. C., Feb. 1866.

Sir: In consequence of the death of Mrs. Agnes Slick, the office of the Regimental Quarter Master is closed for forty-eight hours, from 8 o'clock this A. M.

By order of Bret. Col. SILLS.
E. T. LAMBERTON, Lieut. and Adj't.

In hours of deepest sorrow 'tis consolation to know that others weep, when we weep, and mourn with us at the portals of the tomb.

Although life looks dark, and the world around seems drear, and the bright hopes of the future seems blasted and withered like the tedder plant before the cold breath of autumn, still in his grief I heard him exclaim, "Father, not my will but Thine be done." T.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., March 2.

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

New Advertisements.

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.
DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR.
SHARP & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

BLOODY RUN
SELECT SCHOOL.
First Term will commence on Monday April 12th, and close June 29th
Having secured the use of the New Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance. Pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.
suitable boarding accommodation can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

Tuition for Common English	$4.50
" " Higher Eng. Bookkeping, &c.	5.50
" " Languages	7.00
Vocal Music and Drawing (each)	1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Prin.
Bloody Run, Pa.—6t.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

ALLEGHENY
Male and Female Seminary,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
P. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, } Principals and Proprietors.

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866. This institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, eight miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon & Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Insitution; its inhabitants are moral and religious and there are but few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country; it is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart sound learning. All branches, scientific, classical, and ornamental taught: The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudice or bias,) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, Charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mar2 Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Borough of Schellsburg aforesaid,
Saturday, the 24th day of March, inst.,
at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, consisting of **Lot No. 13**, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected
A Two Story Brick Mansion House, Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary,
a well of good water and a cistern, and a fine variety of choice fruits on the premises.
ALSO, **Lot No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected
A Large 2 Story Brick Blacksmith Shop,
(easily converted into a dwelling,)
A Frame Office and Stable.
This is a very desirable property, in good regair, and in a very pleasant village.
TERMS CASH. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money. All particulars can be had by calling upon JOHN P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg. J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMMAKER,
mar2:4t Administrators.

AGENTS WANTED!
Now in Press and will be Ready Soon,
HEADLY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR
Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the Enormous Sale it has reached of **300,000** Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for Circular.
Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. mar2

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.
mar2:3m

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.
GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.
CHAS. H. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, driving cattle or otherwise trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons found so offending without respect of person.
feb23 JACKSON STUCKEY.

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb23:6t WM. GRACEY.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER,
Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted Letters of Administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb16-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN HINER, late of Napier tp., dec'd.
The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administratton, upon the estate of John E. Hiner, late of Napier township, deceased, to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
ANDREW HINER,
feb16-6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, DEC'D.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford Township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford Borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
S. L. RUSSELL,
feb23:6t Adm'r c. t. a.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county from January 2d, A. D. 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER,		DR.
To bal. in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230 52
To cash received from Collectors—		
Geo. Roads, Liberty tp.	1859	50 12
Abram Croyle, Union	1860	332 34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair,	1861	14 34
T M Lynch, Bedford bor.,	1862	35 00
Henry Nicodemus "	1863	453 17
Jacob D Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	300 00
David Sparks, W. Providence	"	20 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison,	"	160 00
D A T Black, E. Providence,	"	100 00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	133 25
Geo. Beegle, Union,	"	127 75
Aaron Reed, S. Woodberry,	"	255 50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe,	"	280 16
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864	225 20
Henry Beegle " tp.	"	1381 62
John C Figard, Broadtop,	"	453 56
Sam'l Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	133 00
Wm Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	738 62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	659 71
Wm Gorsuch, Hopewell,	"	273 39
Alex Shoemaker, Harrison,	"	112 49
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	380 04
Benj Valentine, Londonderry,	"	291 17
Wm Stuckey, Monroe,	"	390 67
Wm Crisman, Napier,	"	679 29
Joseph Fisher, W Providence,	"	100 00
Peter M Barton,	"	395 66
Saml Beckly, St. Clair,	"	760 56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	248 59
Geo Smouse, Snake Spring,	"	474 13
W J Rock, Schellsburg,	"	160 00
Geo Beegle, Union,	"	450 72
Sam'l Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	859 73
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	1009 70
John Eichert, Liberty,	"	43 73
E. F Kerr, Bedford Borough,	1865	430 00
Jno. C. Figard, Broadtop,	"	589 12
Jno. C. Black, Bloody Run,	"	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	"	300 00
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	"	300 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	"	100 00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell,	"	150 00
Geo Gardill, Juniata,	"	300 00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	"	543 00
Saml Harvey, Liberty,	"	257 79
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	"	625 00
David H. Bowser, Napier,	"	400 00
Peter M Barton, E. Providence	"	200 00
Geo Baughman, W "	"	298 00
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair,	"	440 80
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring,	"	460 00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg,	"	100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union,	"	125 00
Solomon Barley, M Woodberry	"	820 94
Saml Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	225 00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 80
Total charges,		$21,421 18

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for use of said county of Bedford:

By amount paid Petit Jurors, Feb. Term,		$318 82
" " " Grand " " "		158 11
" " " Talesmen " "		79 49
" " " Petit " May "		355 10
" " " Grand " " "		111 53
" " " Petit " Sept. "		442 69
" " " Grand " " "		173 63
" " " Petit " Nov. "		490 82
" " " Grand " " "		152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		490 60
Levi Agnew, Tip Stave		44 00
Wm Leary, " "		44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House,		38 75
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Jacob Meyers		120 30
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs. Elizabeth Imler,		99 50
John Aldstadt, boarding prisoners,		167 93
Chas. Merwine, salary as Janitor,		71 50
Expenses of Spring election of 1865,		278 67
" special election in St. Clair,		12 97
" October "		298 47
Return Judges, to count soldier vote,		101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps,		157 82
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner,		20 00
Isaac Kensinger, "		20 00
J. G. Fisher, Clerk to Jury Commissioners		15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn, summoning special venire		7 50
John Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs E. Egan		32 69
" " " goods furnished to jail,		13 68
" " " costs in Com. vs A. Skelly		18 60
" " " wood furnished for jail		47 00
Bedford Inquirer, printing for county,		421 88
" Gazette, " " "		352 50
Constables' returns		330 22
Constables attending Grand Jury		140 25
David Over, printing		62 08
Andrew Crissman, salary as Commissioner		182 00
Geo. Roads " "		203 00
Michael Wertz " "		172 00
Michael Richey, " "		26 00
John Palmer, fees in Com. cases		10 00
Joshua J. Jhoemaker, boarding jury		106 30
Joshua Mower, Court Crier,		47 00
" " work done at Court House,		56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings		90 50
David Gardner, hauling coal, from Mt. Dallas		30 00
E. F. Kerr, attorney for Commissioners,		75 00
O. E. Shannon, Esq., record books for Prothonotary's office		47 75
Jno G Fisher, clerk for Commissioners		250 00
Jno Sill, interest on borrowed money		181 00
Jno Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. L Rice		21 94
" " " " J Rinard		19 17
" " " " J Rinehart		22 16
" " " " M Robinett		18 55
" " " " J Pearson		57 10
" " " " J A Trout		267 98
" " conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary		96 00
H C Reamer, stationery		7 95
O E Shannon, Prot. fees		27 96
P F Lehman, costs in Leydig & skelley		22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest on body of infant		13 57
John Major, costs in Com. vs. Mary A. Smith		3 94
Jacob Semler, hauling guns from Schellsburg		5 00
Philip Gardner, hauling coal from Mt. Dallas		57 75
Wm Dibert, boarding jury		63 00
Mrs. C McCoy, damages on road view, by order of Court		20 00
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Fred Mock		39 00
M A Points, salary as Attorney for Commissioners		50 00
Jno Aldstadt, boarding prisoners		256 30
W S Haven, paper for duplicate,		22 20
J P Reed, damages on lot for road		40 00
O E Shannon, on account and costs &c		250 00
Road and bridge views		153 40
Jno W Lingenfelter, holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse		81 07
S J McCauslin, costs in Com. vs Hammond		76 40
J Aldstadt, costs in Com. vs J. P. Reed		734 16
Geo. Blackburn, building bridge at stonerstown		383 64
Michael Reed, plans for bridges,		16,00
Geo Blymyer & son, goods furnished Court House,		50 11
J Aldstadt, costs, Com. vs. Jas A Trout		146 59
" " " W Haney		71 75
" " " A W Schroyer & J Meyers		84 17
" " " Mary E Smith		28 63
" " " steel, Elias, & stevens		31 36
" " " Richard Trout		5 56
" " " James E. Giles		8 38
" " " Gid. D Trout		11 61
" goods for jail and summoning jurors, &c		182 95
" costs in Com. vs Wm Fisher		60 06
Thomas Hughes, repairing bridges &c		18 60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals		128 50
John A Osborn, coal furnished C. House		44 00
Joshua Mower, 1-4th salary as Court Crier, repairing &c		23 00
T C Garrett, bill of lumber,		12 93
Dr John Compher, medical attendance at prison		13 00
Jno G Fisher, making out & distributing duplicate,		25 00
" " attending bridge sales		13 00
B W Garretson, hauling guns to Railroad		5 21
Postage and stationery for Commissioners office		4 12
Joseph Gates, repairing bridge at Hopewell		21 81
Riddlesburg coal and iron Co. for coal		22 00
simon Harbaugh stationery		4 75
Robert Ralston, inquest on body of R W Jones		11 12
Lawrence Taliaferro, money wrongly paid on deed		4 82
William Crisman, money over paid on duplicate,		11 50
Geo W Bowser, 57,000 lbs coal		19 95
Isaac Kensinger, holding inquest on W A Moore		18 92
Jno G Fisher, services at stonerstown bridge		5 00
John G Fisher, assessment and bridge sales		13 00
A B Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House		5 13
Jno G Fisher, holding appeals		52 00
" " making out and distributing duplicates		25 00
Martin Hoover, money wrongly paid for tax		16 49
Revenue Stamps		20 00
John Major, costs in Com. cases		8 33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund		2,341 79

Treasurer's salary		300 00
Revenue stamps and stationery		20 00
Uncurrent fund		5 00
Auditor and Clerk		80 00
Joshua Mower, attending Auditors		6 00
		$13,945 72
Charges	$21,421 18	
Credits	13,945 72	
	$7,475 46	

STATEMENT of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hand of Collectors:

		County.	*State.*
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'y M,	'54,	168 53	77 86
J A Osborn, Broadtop,	'57,	106 69	76 01
L Evans "	'58,	289 67	230 46
J C Morgart, Cumb. Val.	"	89 26	100 00
J A Nicodemus, Woodb'r M,	"	138 73	44 20
J L Brumbaugh, " S.,	'59	43 96	4 27
" " " "	'60	27 19	
R D Barclay, Bedford bor.,	'61,	26 21	
T M Lynch " tp.	'62,	78 91	
Wm Phillips " tp.	'62,	42 33	
P Hardman, Cumb. Val.	"	32 50	
J R Durborrow, M Woodb'y	"	267 97	
S Werking, S. "	"	221 24	
J Fetter, Bedford tp.	'63,	103 72	39 57
D Sparks, W. Providence,	"	90 14	
L N Fyan, Juniata,	"	85 42	15 00
D A T Black, Providence E.	"	170 00	29 00
Aaron Reed, Woodberry S.	"	750 40	
U H Akers, Bedford bor.,	1864,	415 90	
S M Bender, Bloody Run,	"	75 00	
Wm stuckey, Monroe,	"	117 00	14 56
Jos Fisher, W Providence,	"	95 00	52 60
Saml Crissman, St. Clair,	"

Farm, Garden & Household.

TOP DRESSING MEADOWS IN WINTER.

A thin dressing of clay put upon a meadow, where the soil is sandy, or sandy loam, or for the most part muck, and not in a very good state of fertility, will sometimes increase the growth of grass so largely, that meadows hardly worth mowing will yield three tons of excellent hay per acre. Sometimes when grading has been done, or a new fence has been built, the earth has been scattered in depressions on the sward near by, and the result almost always is a large increase in the growth of the grass. We have freequently observed bunches, and small patches of tall, heavy grass of a luxuriant growth, near stakes, and posts, that had recently been set, a small quantity of the earth having been scattered, when the workman was digging the holes. Taking the hint from these, it is easy to see how teams and laborers may be employed profitably, when there is snow on the ground; or it is too cold to engage in labor that requires warm weather. If a man has a sandy meadow yielding but a small burden of grass, it will pay well to haul clay, or almost any kind of earth, half a mile to top dress such ground. When sleighing is good a team will haul two tons at one load with ease. If the soil be of a peaty character, two tons of cold, stiff clay spread in the winter over an area of four square rods, will usually produce a maximum result. Should the clay be plowed, or spaded up in large clods, let them be spread on the snow or ground, and the frost and rain will reduce them to a fine and mellow condition before the growing season commences, so that a little labor with a shovel will cover the entire surface with an excellent top-dressing, the good effects of which will be perceived for several years in the large quantity of grass and hay, and in the better quality.

An active man with a good team will haul, on an average, one ton of earth an hour, half a mile, when the travelling is such that the the team may haul two tons per load. And if half a ton be spread on each square rod, it will require eighty tons to top-dress an acre. The expenses of the teams for hauling need not be computed because they must be kept in winter, whether they work or not, and it will be better for them to labor than to remain idle. Then allowing a man one dollar per day, if he hauls only four loads per day, making eight tons, it will cost ten dollars to top-dress one acre. The grass produced by such a dressing over and above what would have grown in a single season, will ordinarily more than pay all this expense. But, in the winter, when farmers have little to do besides their daily chores, they can work a few hours every day at top-dressing in this manner, and it will cost them even less than we reckoned, will be better for both men and teams to labor moderately, than to remain idle. When there is a preponderance of clay in the soil, sand, or sandy loam, or muck may be hauled instead of clay. The frost and rains will almost surely reduce it fine before the growing season commences, and it will answer the double purpose of a mulch and fertilizer. When the snow is off the ground on a mild day, the lumps, if there are many, may be broken up and spread by a harrow turned upon its back.—*American Agriculturist.*

DRAUGHT OF HEAVY AND LIGHT PLOWS.

The momentum of a plow in its passage through the soil is an appreciable force. There is no advantage arising from the use of a heavy plow, from its relieving the team in overcoming obstacles. On the contrary, there is considerable disadvantage in the draught of a heavy plow, as every unnecessary pound absorbs a certain proportion of the effective muscular force of the team. If a plow weighing one hundred pounds, which is heavier than many good plows, be sufficiently strong, the addition to its weight of thirty or more pounds will tax the team to haul that unnecessary weight from day to day, to no purpose. A dynamometer (or draft-measurer is not delicate enough to indicate the difference which there actually is between the draught of heavy and light plows. If a plow cuts a furrow slice one foot wide, then in plowing one acre, if it weigh thirty pounds more than is necessary, it will absorb an amount of the effective force of a team sufficient to move 1,980 lbs, a distance of one eighth of a mile, dragging it along on the ground. These facts lead us to discourage the use of unnecessarily heavy plows, out of regard to the teams, if not to the plowmen.—*American Agriculturist.*

DON'T PLOW TOO MUCH.

John Johnson says that he has noticed that those farmers who have most difficulty to make both ends meet always plow most and keep most stock. Now those men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor and bring little. It is a good profit to raise three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres; but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep. You will see the thinking farmer making four year old steers worth from sixty to eighty dollars each, and his neighbor's at the same age, not over twenty-five or thirty. If his land is exhausted—and a great many farms are—then he should plow no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass, and let it rest for even two years, and that field will not only pay for tillage but it will furnish manure (if rightly managed) to make another field of the same size rich also. It is bad policy, when a field is once highly manured, to continue cropping it with grain until the manure is used up. The latter end of that land will be worse than the first. But let the land lay in clover, even one year—but two is better—after it is manured, and then it will stand six good crops before it requires manuring; if clay subsoil it certainly will.—*Genessee Farmer.*

OUS USEFUL HINTS.

the late celebrated horti-
grape never mildews when
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feb8:6t

MARY

THE MACEDON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.
Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.
LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$1.000.000
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

Now open at the

GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

Subscriptions received by

REED & SCHELL,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO, } Bankers,
BEDFORD, PA.

jan5:tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.
nov3:1yr

REMEMBER
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
are now selling all kinds of
DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH OR TRADE.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe n, deceased.

of Administration having been granted signed, by the Register of Bedford estate, all persons indebted to said otified to make immediate pay- ng claims against the same rly authenticated for set- ANN STONER, Administratrix.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

GOOD NEWS!
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.

French Merinoes at cost.
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.
3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts.
Best makes at 25 cts.

The place to buy Muslins cheap.

A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.

TERMS CASH.

fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers offer at Private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the Zook farm, containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of good fruit, and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best limestone land, and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. or further particulars enquire of either of the ub scribers.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR, Woodberry.
C. W. ASHCOM, } Hopewell.
J. F. LOWRY, }
feb16-tf

JOHN DICKENS AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2½m* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan5:3m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

OYES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
jeb2:1y

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE ND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Meranoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams. Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Cliff College.

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS	
ACCOM. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.		ACCOM. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon.....	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run.....	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove.....	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.			Arrives
	10 00			
	10 20	Riddlesburg.....		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell.....		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run.....		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton.....		2 47
	10 31	Bloody Run.....		2 34
	Arrives			Leaves.
	11 35	Mount Dallas...		2 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	Leaves			
	10 40	Saxton.....		3 50
	10 55	Coalmont.....		3 35
	11 00	Crawford.....		3 25
	Arrives			3 25
	11 00	Dudley.....		
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, ade of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Club of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly, will be sent gratis.

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